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rainy-season region for Mount Hamilton, and a dry-season region for Santiago. It can therefore be observed advantageously from the latter station.

The expedition will also undertake, very soon, a spectrographic measurement of the radial velocities of as many nebulae as possible in the southern sky, in extension of Professor KEELER's invaluable measurements at Mount Hamilton of the velocities of thirteen nebulae in the northern sky. At Mount Hamilton an effort will be made within the coming year to determine the velocities of nebulae additional to KEELER's thirteen. It is not anticipated that the number of nebulae observable for radial velocity by our equipments at Mount Hamilton and at Santiago can be large, but it is of the utmost importance that we know the radial velocities of as many nebulae as possible. Professor KEELER's average velocity for thirteen nebulae is greater than the average velocity of the stars. It may be that this result is fortuitous, due to the number being too small for use as a basis for determining averages. If we know the velocities of from thirty to fifty nebulae, we could reason with greater confidence as to the relationship existing between nebular and stellar velocities.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

SECOND NOTE ON COMET *e* 1910 (CERULLI-FAYE).

From observations taken on November 9th at Rome by MILLOSEVICH and November 27th and December 12th at the Lick Observatory by YOUNG, we have computed a second set of elements for Comet *e* 1910 (CERULLI-FAYE).

They are as follows:—

$$\begin{array}{l}
 T = 1910 \text{ Nov. } 1.46164 \text{ Gr. M. T.} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega = 199^\circ \quad 17' \quad 14''.8 \\ \Omega = 206 \quad 14 \quad 13.8 \\ i = 10 \quad 35 \quad 37.5 \end{array} \right\} 1910.0 \qquad \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega = 199^\circ \quad 17' \quad 13''.5 \\ \Omega = 206 \quad 15 \quad 5.3 \\ i = 10 \quad 35 \quad 37.1 \end{array} \right\} 1911.0 \\
 e = 0.565605 \\
 \mu = 477''.036 \\
 \log a = 0.580971 \\
 q = 1.655222 \\
 \text{Period} = 7.43800 \text{ years}
 \end{array}$$

This set of elements from a 33-day arc agrees very closely with STRÖMGREN's elements of FAYE's comet.¹ Professor

¹ *Astronomische Nachrichten*, 4,456, p. 271.

EBELL has also shown that a fair representation can be gotten from STRÖMGREN's elements if an arbitrary correction be made to M_0 ($\Delta M_0 = -1^\circ 11'.30$), which would make the date of perihelion for STRÖMGREN's elements 1910 November 1.6128 Gr. M. T.

Up to the present, no elliptic elements for this apparition of FAYE's comet, except those from this department, have appeared. In *Astronomische Nachrichten*, 4456, Professor EBELL has published a set of parabolic elements computed from one-day intervals.

The identification of CERULLI's with FAYE's comet was made by Professor LEUSCHNER from our parabolic elements¹ on November 15th, and so announced by telegram to the Harvard College Observatory with our parabolic elements on that same date. This was cabled to Kiel under date of November 16th. On November 16th at 2 P. M. our first elliptic elements from a four-day arc and the verification of the foregoing identification were sent by telegram to Harvard College Observatory. This latter announcement was cabled to Kiel by the Harvard Observatory November 19th.

Although there is usually some uncertainty in the period in an elliptic orbit computed from a short arc, it is to be noted that the period of CERULLI's comet from our four-day arc was so close as to leave no doubt of the identification of CERULLI's and FAYE's comets.

The comet is now visible only in the larger telescopes. Professor BARNARD observed the comet on December 20th, 13^h 40^m 40^s Gr. M. T., as follows:—

$$\alpha \text{ (app.) } 3^{\text{h}} 40^{\text{m}} 23^{\text{s}}.36 \quad \delta \text{ (app.) } + 3^\circ 7' 53''.3$$

Comparing this observation with our ephemeris,² we get the following residuals:—

$$(O-C) \Delta \alpha = + 0^{\text{s}}.1 \quad \Delta \delta = - 6''$$

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
December 28, 1910.

W. F. MEYER,
SOPHIA H. LEVY.

¹ *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, 186.

² *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, 187.